July 23, 1772. NUMB. 2274.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the MAY PACKET, *arrived at* New-York *from* Falmouth, *and Captain* GEORGE, *arrived at this Place from* Londonderry, *we have the following Intelligence.*

PETERSBOURG, April 2.

THE laſt poſt from Kola gives a diſmal account of an earthquake, which has done great damage; but we have no particulars yet.

Warſaw, April 1. The Ruſſian Ambaſſador declared laſt Sunday at Court, that ſome particular circumſtances obliged his Sovereign to ſend an additional number of troops into Poland.

Genoa, March 8. They write from Baſtia, that the famous Zampelino, the chief Corſican Malcontent, was killed lately in a rencounter.

Rotterdam, April 13. Advices have been received here from the Eaſt-Indies, which inform us, that the Engliſh are beſieging the Nabob of Tanjour in his capital; and they farther add, that they intend to build a fortreſs at Negano, a maritime port, about half a league from Negapatnam, belonging to the Nabob of Tanjour. This event will be very diſagreeable to the Dutch Company, as the Engliſh may, by that ſituation, ruin the Dutch trade there.

Warſaw, April 8. Our advices from Cujavia mention, that an inſurrection of the peaſants has lately happened there, who commit the greateſt cruelties and robberies.

Copenhagen, April 18. Laſt Sunday the Commiſſion of Inquiſition aſſembled at the Caſtle, and the day following the State Priſoners were again interrogated at the citadel. The advocates, charged with pleading the cauſe of the Counts de Struenſee and Brandt, have demanded and obtained a delay of eight days.

The future lot of the State Priſoners continues to fix the curioſity of the public, who wait with impatience the deciſion of their proceſs.

Rome, April 8. The Duke of Glouceſter continues to enjoy a perfect ſtate of health.

Hamburgh, April 24. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the Commiſſion of Enquiry has been again aſſembled to interrogate Col. Falkenſhiold, and that a regiment of Dragoons is ſent to Aalbourg, to guard that Caſtle. Theſe letters add, that during the laſt examination which Count Struenſee underwent, he made a very pathetic ſpeech, which drew tears from the eyes of his Judges, particularly the Preſident Juel Wind; that he confeſſed himſelf guilty, implored the clemency of his Sovereign, and begged, if he muſt die, that he might ſuffer privately in the caſtle, and not be expoſed to public view! He finiſhed his diſcourſe with ſoliciting favour to be ſhewn the other priſoners, whoſe diſgrace he had been the author of. The Commiſſaries of the Tribunal have been with the Queen at Cronenbourg. Several things have been ſaid on that ſubject, which diſcretion will not permit us to publiſh.

April 28. By authentic advices from Copenhagen we are informed, that a divorce is agreed upon between the King and Queen of Denmark, but the Queen is to have all the privileges due to her high rank. Her Majeſty will be entirely at liberty, and will not go to Aalbourg, but to Zelle. The Princeſs, her daughter, will be brought up in the noble dioceſe of Walloe, in Seeland. All the retinue that was to follow the Queen to Aalbourg, has been diſmiſſed, as her Majeſty is to go to Zelle, and others are engaged, partly Engliſh, and partly Hanoverians. It is ſaid her Majeſty will go by water to Lubeck, from thence by Launberg and Luneberg to Zelle, where the Caſtle is prepared for her reception.

Warſaw, April 15. It is now certain that the Congreſs is opened at Jaſſy. On the part of the Ruſſians, Mr. Simolin is in correſpondence with the Turkiſh Seraſkier Mouſſon Oglou. Notwithſtanding this, the warlike preparations continue, but it is hoped that a peace will render them unneceſſary.

Vienna, April 18. It is aſſured that Count Eſterhaſy has entered Poland, at the head of the Imperial troops, which formed the line from the frontiers of Upper Sileſia to the county of Zips, in order to act in concert with the Pruſſians and the Ruſſians againſt the Confederates.

LONDON.

April 25. They write from the Hague, that four of the Burghers of Dantzick, and ſome of the principal Merchants, were preparing to leave that city, on account of the cruel and oppreſſive taxations made on them by the Pruſſian Monarch.

Yeſterday died, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare, the Lady of William Baker, Eſq; and daughter of Mr. Penn of Spring-gardens, one of the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania

They write from Liſbon, of the 27th ult. that the Princeſs of Braſil, eldeſt daughter of the King of Portugal, died at Braganza the 24th.

The inhabitants of Dantzick have lately tranſmitted ſeveral memorials to the Court of Verſailles, on what ſubject is not publicly known.

A Writer in a morning paper of this day, ſays, "The Earl of B--e adviſes a war with Denmark; and the Earl of S------h, in order to ſit ſecure, and at the ſame time increaſe his income at the Admiralty, ſeconds him in this opinion. Lord N---h, perplexed leſt he, on the one hand, may be deſerted by a-----Maſter in the midſt of the tempeſt, or, on the other hand, directly loſe the Favourite's influence, therefore temporiſes, flatters, and procraſtinates. What a mortifying reflection to behold a mighty Empire, whoſe exiſtence may now depend on the paltry paſſions or wicked inclinations of three, the moſt inſignificant and contemptible of its ſubjects!"

The ſame Writer alſo ſays, "Thoſe aſſertions, that the Queen Mother had been the cauſe of the late revolution, &c. are a lie: That the Q. of D. often appeared in the Royal Gardens lolling on Struenſee's arm---that he had apartments in the palace---that he was her Man-midwife, and firſt Counſellor, are facts undenied." He adds, "That Struenſee, on being made Prime Miniſter, wantonly diſplaced every faithful ſervant from offices---introduced foreigners and reptiles in their places----ſold all patents to high-bidding Jews and Projectors---baniſhed the national language from the Court---leſſened the allowances of regiſtered Seamen, Ship-builders, &c. and pocketed the ſavings---annexed the Chamber of Commerce to the Board of Revenue---oppreſſed the Merchant---impriſoned all Petitioners for redreſs---daringly violated thoſe fundamental laws and cuſtoms of Denmark, which none of his predeceſſors ever ventured to infringe; and at laſt attempted to reduce ſome of the moſt faithful regiments in the guards."

The before-mentioned writer concludes with wiſhing, that a Great Perſonage "had entertained the ſame ideas as did his Grandfather, with reſpect to the ſlippery tricks of his family; who, in his letter to Prince Ferdinand, near the cloſe of the late war, concludes with theſe words: Let me adviſe you to be more careful of your perſon---Your reputation is eſtabliſhed; for tho' our family have produced many whores, it never produced a poltroon."

April 28. Lord Sandwich's real reply to the demand of the Daniſh Miniſter, who aſked him the reaſon of increaſing the Britiſh marine at this time, is much talked of, and much admired at Court: ---"Your Lordſhip, ſaid that Nobleman, enquires why the Britiſh government is now increaſing its naval force, and I ſhall be very candid with you; we are increaſing it, to be always in a condition of doing juſtice to ourſelves, and chaſtiſing any unexpected offence which we may receive from our neighbours."

Some advices of very great importance were received by the laſt diſpatches from the Courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin.

They write from the Hague, of the 14th inſt. that a conſiderable loan was juſt on the point of being negociated there for the ſervice of his Daniſh Majeſty.

Advice is ſaid to have been received of four French frigates being ſeen cruizing off the Weſt of Scotland.

The following changes are now talked of, viz. the Duke of St. Alban's to be Lord Privy Seal; in the room of the Duke of Grafton, who is to reſign; Lord Hertford to be Maſter of the Horſe, in the room of the Duke of Ancaſter; and the Hon. Charles Fox to ſucceed Lord Hertford, as Lord Chamberlain.

A Writer, treating on the report of a war between this Kingdom and Denmark, ſays, "There are a thouſand reaſons why we ſhould avoid a war with Denmark. The Danes are a poor people---have little to loſe, but being trained to war, may eventually be great gainers---they are cloſely allied with Sweden and Pruſſia, who muſt aſſiſt them---they command the mouth of the Baltic, conſequently can highly injure our trade with Ruſſia, from whence we muſt get hemp, or keep our ſhips in harbour---they are able to reduce Hanover, unleſs we ſend troops thither for its ſupport---they have but one Iſland in the Weſt Indies of any conſequence, and that is now to all commercial purpoſes (or might be rendered ſo) equally advantageous as if our own---their ſeamen now regiſtered amount to 12,000, and their whole number is near 60,000; we have many Merchants ſhips, they very few to loſe. Thus circumſtanced, it would be the height of folly to quarrel with ſuch a power, if our honour or ſafety were not immediately in queſtion. That neither is in queſtion appears to me exceedingly evident. A revolution happens in Denmark--the Queen is accuſed of carrying on a partial ſyſtem of government, and muſt be tried by the laws of that country (for ſhe can be tried by no other) the people are not in rebellion--their conſtitution is not to be altered, but reſtored--if the Queen is actually injured in this ſudden and unexpected change of adminiſtration, ſhe can claim no appeal to this country---ſhe, for certain reaſons, ſuch undoubtedly as weigh with other great Perſonages who ſeek for crowns, ſubmitted to the inconveniences, in order to enjoy the benefits and honours annexed to ſo exalted a ſituation---ſhe well knew, and ſo did her brother, that ſhe was to become obedient to the will of an almoſt unlimited Monarch; and that the fixed laws of the State were too weak to enforce juſtice."

April 30. A Correſpondent aſſures us, that whatever ſpecious explanations may be given by ſome perſons, concerning the late deſigned armament; our Court was in *downright earneſt*, until the expreſs of Wedneſday the 22d inſt. arrived.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Feb. 26.

"Our Barbary Conſul, Mr. Sampſon, arrived here ſome weeks ago, having narrowly eſcaped the purſuit of ſome Moors, who were ſuppoſed to have had an intention to detain him, upon account of a miſunderſtanding between him and the Emperor. The ſtory is long---but upon the whole it appears to us, that he has been moſt ſhamefully and ignominouſly uſed there by the Emperor; and all this owing to ourſelves, in not having ſupported him properly, when inveſted with ſuch a character. On every occaſion he has been neglected; preſents, when ſent from England for the Emperor, were not ſuffered to go through his hands, as they certainly ought, in order to make him of conſequence; but inſtead of that, the Governors of this place have uſually ſent them themſelves by a different channel; with what propriety you may judge."

Laſt night a Meſſenger arrived expreſs from Lord Grantham at Madrid, with ſome advices of importance: And this morning he ſet out on his return, with a packet for the above Nobleman.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that Couriers are continually paſſing between that place and the Court of Berlin.

We hear that ſeveral draughts are ſoon to be made from the royal regiments of Artillery at Woolwich, for foreign garriſons; on which account orders have been given for augmenting the ſame to the former complement of men.

The Serjeants belonging to the Eaſt India Company, have received orders for raiſing a great number of recruits for their ſervice with all expedition; and many are already ſet out for Scotland and Ireland for that purpoſe.

A Gentleman, in anſwer to the Writer, on the affairs of Denmark, ſays, "I beg leave to affirm, that all who know any thing about Denmark, will well remember, that, during the laſt reign, the French influence carried every thing before it at that Court. Engaged in that intereſt, during the life of her huſband, the Queen Dowager ſtill remained attached to it, and ſtill joined with the Miniſters of France, in promoting their meaſures, and carrying on their deſigns. The Queen Conſort, whatever were her motives, ſtrenuouſly oppoſed thoſe meaſures, and ſo brought upon herſelf the hatred of an ambitious woman, and of a cunning, intriguing French faction. Her youth and inexperience could ill cope with their artifice and dexterity---ſhe conſequently fell a prey to the depth of their deſigns, and the malevolence of their accuſations. To ſay that the Queen Dowager knew nothing of the plot that was laid, until after it was carried into execution, is directly contrary to every intelligence that we have had reſpecting that matter."

The ſame Gentleman adds, "With reſpect to the crime with which the Queen is charged, the ſcheme of her adverſaries would have been quite incomplete without ſuch an accuſation. For to have proceeded ſo violently againſt her, merely upon the ground of a difference of opinion, with regard to certain political meaſures, would have been too glaring an impriſonment, upon every principle of law or of juſtice. A crime was therefore to be invented, and this was to be made the oſtenſible motive of her ſevere, and every way unjuſtifiable, treatment. Take it for a rule, never to believe without the moſt convincing proofs, an accuſation made by a faction, and abſolutely neceſſary to further the deſigns, and to ſecure the power of that faction. Conſider the birth and education of the Queen; conſider her former behaviour; but above all conſider the time, manner and circumſtances of the pretended diſcovery of this crime, and you will find the preſumptions ſo ſtrongly in favour of her innocence, as will juſtify our engaging warmly in her protection and defence."

Extract of a letter from an European, ſettled at Macao, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of China, to his correſpondent at Liſbon, dated September 23, 1771.

"Some Uſbeck Tartars, called Nogais, who, according to the cuſtom of thoſe people, had travelled far from their own country to ſeek paſturage for their cattle, came in great numbers into the dominions of the Mungale Tartars, bordering on China, where was great plenty, in the beginning of the ſummer of 1770, but did not think proper to leave it, as is cuſtomary, and return to their own country, after ſtaying the ſummer. This was reſented by the Mungale and other Chineſe Tartars, and deputies were ſent to them to requeſt their departure; but the former, thinking themſelves ſtrong enough, refuſed to leave the country: After ſeveral altercations they came to blows, when the Uſbeck Tartars were driven away, leaving 7 or 800 killed and wounded, beſides carrying off ſome who were wounded on their carriages. This happened at the end of September; but in the ſpring following they returned, in number about 20,000, headed by their Kans. The Chineſe Tartars being informed of it, and being joined by ſome of the Emperor of China's troops, went out, gave them battle, and defeated them, after killing or wounding upwards of 5000, among whom were ſeveral Kans; they likewiſe took a great number of waggons: The Chineſe had about 2000 killed, and 2500 wounded. This battle was fought on the 28th of Auguſt, 1771."

May 2. The Bill for the more due obſervance of the Lord's Day, is poſtponed for three months.

Extract of a letter from Poonamula, near Madraſs, dated Oct. 8, 1771.

"The deſign of taking Tanjour having been renewed, our army marched the 11th of laſt month towards that place. On the 18th batteries were opened againſt a ſtrong fort called Vellum, ſeven miles from Tanjour. The enemy deſerted it the 20th at midnight, and we took poſſeſſion of it the 21ſt, early in the morning. We now hear that the batteries againſt Tanjour are within 500 yards of the place."

It is ſaid that yeſterday orders were given to ſeveral of his Majeſty's domeſtics to be in readineſs to embark for Copenhagen, to conduct Queen Caroline Matilda to Zelle, in the Electorate of Hanover, which is fixed upon at preſent for the place of her reſidence. And that the ſame day orders were ſent to Capt. Hamilton, who is to have the command of one man of war, and two frigates, to ſail the beginning of next week for that purpoſe.

Letters from almoſt every part of the kingdom bring melancholy accounts of the diſtreſſes of the poor, and of their readineſs to riſe and do miſchief. Unhappy it will be for the poor, if they ſhould, in their deſpair, waſte and deſtroy what little corn there remains in the kingdom. Inſtead of abuſing the farmers, who have ſtacks of corn yet in ricks unthreſhed, they ought to rejoice that there are ſuch people, who, by their oppulence, are enabled to keep up their ſtocks, to provide againſt a famine. What muſt become of us, if all the corn in the land were at this hour either in the barns or in the mills? Could we then ſubſiſt a ſingle month? Surely the poor will reſt ſatisfied, when they ſee ſuch a liberal ſpirit every where among the rich to relieve their diſtreſs. It is hoped, that in a few months their wants will be ſupplied by a plentiful harveſt; which, inſtead of murmurs and outrages, we ſhould all join in devoutly praying Heaven to ſend.

Dublin, April 25. We hear from the county of Anrrim, that ſix of the unhappy creatures, called the Hearts of Steel, were found guilty of houghing of cattle; and another of high treaſon, for ſetting fire to, and burning a houſe, for which they are to be executed.

By letters from Armagh, we are informed, that the Grand Jury of that county have found ſeven bills of indictment againſt riotous Inſurgents.

Pennſylvania, ſſ. July 16, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, will meet at the State-Houſe, on the Firſt Day of September next, at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Buſineſs, and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finiſhed. The ſeveral County Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective Accounts prepared for Examination and Adjuſtment, at the Time and Place aforeſaid. And all ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accounts and Vouchers, before the Tenth of the ſame Month [at which Time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accounts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the Neceſſity of reporting ſuch Neglects to the Aſſembly, at their next Meeting.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE, on Friday, the 24th of this inſtant July, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the Smith's-ſhop of the late Anthony Duche, junior, deceaſed, in Southwark,

ALL his Smith's and Cutler's TOOLS, ſome Sickles, unfiniſhed, and a ſmall quantity of Coals: The above Smith's-ſhop is to be rented.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid ANTHONY DUCHE, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands thereon, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcriber,

¶ ANDREW DOZ, Acting Executor.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Friday, the 7th of Auguſt next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain two ſtory frame tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark; containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 15 feet, and in length, or depth, 61 feet; bounded ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and weſt, north, and eaſtward, by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſq; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 3: 12: 6, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of William Dickinſon, ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between the houſes of Mr. George Emlen and the Widow Cunningham, oppoſite the Jerſey-market and Laetitia-court; the houſe is compleatly finiſhed, 20 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with a piazza 10 feet to the two ſtory brick kitchen, 15 by 18 feet, over which is a flat for the convenience of drying clothes, &c. and a cellar under the whole, 8 feet deep, together with the lot on the back part, extending 34 feet, and the privilege of an alley, between this and Mr. Emlen's houſe; the whole being well and ſubſtantially built, of the beſt materials, and in good repair, ſubject to the annual groundrent of Three Pounds Twelve Shillings. For terms of ſale, apply to ENOCH STORY, Broker. ¶

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee fourth Page.*]

LONDON. *May* 2.

Policies were opened at two Coffee-houſes yeſterday, on the Queen of Denmark, twenty guineas to receive one hundred, if ſhe arrives alive in England within a year.

The Houſe of Commons have reſolved, and made it a ſtanding order, "That no bill relating to religion, or the alteration of the laws concerning religion, be brought into this Houſe, until the propoſition ſhall have been firſt conſidered upon by a Committee of the whole Houſe, and agreed unto by the Houſe.

The Houſe have ordered, that an inſtruction be given to the Committee for regulating the importation and exportation of corn, that they make a proviſion for regulating the importation and exportation of barley; and to permit the importation of Indian corn from America, duty free. Alſo to admit wheat, &c. to be imported, duty free, from Ireland, when the exportation thereof ſhall be prohibited from Great-Britain and Ireland to foreign countries.

They write from Cadiz, that the Rovers of Barbary have of late been very troubleſome on the coaſt, all ſhips, that have not proper paſſports, going in or out of the bay, are in danger of being taken.

It is ſaid that yeſterday morning, about three o'clock, a woman of diſtinction was taken with labour pains at the Maſquerade, was carried home in her habit, and delivered of a girl in about two hours after.

May 5. Friday laſt Lord North, in the Houſe of Commons, opened the Budget, and it was then known that the Treaſury are to pay off 1,500,000l. at two inſtalments, namely, 750,000l. on Midſummer-day, and the like ſum on Michaelmas-day, all in the three per cents; no perſon is allowed to ſubſcribe a greater ſum than 10,000l. and every ſubſcribing creditor is to be paid 90l. for every 100l. three per cents. and to be indulged with a douceur of four lottery tickets; his Lordſhip declared, that ſo far as he could obtain any lights into the preſent ſyſtem of the different courts in Europe, all was PEACE, and nothing ſeemed to hinder this ſo general a peace from continuing *ten years*, which if it did, and he ſhould continue at the head of the Treaſury, he proved, from uncontrovertible computations, that he ſhould, within that period, pay off *Seventeen Millions Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds* of the national debt; and farther, that when this ſum ſhould be thus paid off, the clear net revenue of this kingdom would amount to *Six Millions annually*, which would be a ſum equal to the undertaking of any war, whether naval or military, or both, with all the combined powers of Europe. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the King of France was equally ſolicitous for a peace, and that although many Britiſh officers, both in the navy and army, might very naturally wiſh for war, in order to ſignalize their ſuperior courage and abilities, yet it was the ſpecial duty and province of a Firſt Lord of the Treaſury to conſider the event either of peace or war, not in a partial, but in a general light; adding, that he had conſidered it in the latter point of view; and though he was as highly ſenſible of the abilities of his Majeſty's naval and military forces as any perſon in the kingdom, yet, upon a comprehenſive and general view of things, he was clearly convinced, that it was the advantage of this kingdom not to go into war, unleſs abſolutely compelled ſo to do, which hitherto had not been the caſe, ſince whenever his Majeſty thought the honour of his crown any ways inſulted, the inſulters had always made ample acknowledgment and condeſcenſion.

The ſtate of the nation with which Lord North, on Friday, acquainted the Parliament, at the opening of the Budget, is ſuch as muſt give univerſal ſatisfaction to the people, however intereſted writers may endeavour to ſhew us the happineſs of being miſerable; our public debt is reduced, our fleet is in a formidable ſituation, the army well diſciplined, and unanimity once more happily re-eſtabliſhed among us; theſe are real bleſſings, and if the opening of the ports ſhall fortunately produce a plenty of proviſions, we ſhall reach the ſummit of political felicity, in ſpite of foreign foes, and domeſtic incendiaries.

It is now confidently ſaid, that nothing but the cuſtomary ſupplies will be demanded from the Parliament; and that this advantage is owing to the prudent adminiſtration of Lord North, who, beſides avoiding the impoſition of any new burdens upon the ſubject, has paid off 1,800,000l. of the national debt, in the courſe of the paſt winter.

It is ſaid the Parliament will not riſe till the beginning of June.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated April 18.

"Laſt Wedneſday all the domeſtics belonging to the Queen's houſhold had orders to be ready to embark, in a few days, on board a frigate, that lies ready to carry them to Aalbourg; and all the ſilver ſervice for the Queen, conſiſting of four dozen of plates, beſides diſhes, tureens, and other neceſſaries, are ſent on board. The Engliſh Ambaſſador, Sir Robert Keith, has received two expreſſes this week, and the Daniſh expreſs, Brummer, likewiſe arrived here this week."

A letter from Altona, dated April 13, concludes thus:---"This day's poſt from Copenhagen is not arrived yet; but an expreſs is juſt come here; ſince which it is ſaid that the K--- of D------ is to be married to a Princeſs of Swedt. All things are now kept very ſecret."

On Saturday five waggons, loaded with proviſions and other neceſſaries, were ſent from St. James's for Deal, to be put on board his Majeſty's ſhips deſtined for Denmark, to conduct the Princeſs Carolina Matilda to Zelle; and this day ſeveral of the officers, belonging to the Board of Green Cloth, will ſet out to embark on board the ſaid ſhips.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, April 21.

"It is ſaid that this morning ſentence was paſſed on the Counts Struenſee and Brandt, but it is not publicly known yet what puniſhment they are to ſuffer. The Queen Carolina Matilda's houſhold, which was embarked on board the frigate Tranquebar, is countermanded; ſince which it is aſſerted, the Queen will have her reſidence at Zelle, in the Electorate of Hanover."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 1.

"The poſt is juſt arrived from Copenhagen, ſince which it is reported that Count Struenſee is beheaded, and that Count Brandt has had his right hand cut off, and is condemned to perpetual impriſonment."

A motion was made in the Commons for reading a ſecond time the Bill for regulating the affairs of the Eaſt India Company, which was carried in the affirmative on a diviſion, 58 againſt 41, and the Bill was committed for next Monday.

Yeſterday the bills for the free importation of wheat and wheat flour, and the free importation of rice into this kingdom from America, paſſed the Houſe of Commons, and were taken into conſideration this day in the Houſe of Lords.

This day the Bill for the relief of Proteſtants, diſſenting from the Church of England, did come on in the Houſe of Commons.

We are informed that this morning his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador notified in form to our Court, that a ſuſpenſion of arms has actually taken place between the Turks and Ruſſians, and that a congreſs is already begun.

We are told that orders have been ſent down to Chatham to unrig the men of war, which were ordered about a month ago to be fitted for foreign ſervice.

Some letters from Paris mention, that orders have been ſent to the French Commander in the Mediterranean to ſail for Algiers, to demand ſatisfaction for ſome indignities lately offered to the French Conſul at that place.

A Gentleman, who arrived on Sunday night laſt from Paris, brings advice that the French King has been attacked with a ſudden illneſs, from which it is thought he cannot recover.

Briſtol, May 2. On Thurſday morning Jonathan Britain was brought into Court, and when called to the bar, deſired his irons might be taken off, which was complied with. To the ſeveral indictments preferred and found againſt him for forgery, he repeatedly refuſed to plead, claiming an exemption from trial for theſe offences, by virtue of his Majeſty's pardon to the Diſcoverer of the fire of Portſmouth-dock, as he was enabled to diſcloſe the whole affair. The Recorder judiciouſly remonſtrated againſt his proceedings, and recommended to him to take his trial, or otherwiſe there was a law juſt enacted that would compel him; yet he obſtinately perſiſted in his ſilence, and was ordered away. On quitting the bar, he loudly declared, *Then I ſhall fall a victim to miniſterial vengeance.* Soon after this, an expreſs was diſpatched to London, in order, it is ſaid, to procure the Act of Parliament which paſſed the royal aſſent the 16th of April, for "more "effectually proceeding againſt perſons ſtanding mute on their "arraignment for felony, &c."

LONDON, May 6.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, Saturday afternoon, half paſt two.

"*The meſſenger returned from London laſt night with the late act of Parliament; when Britain was acquainted with this, he requeſted that he might be allowed to take his trial, which accordingly came on this morning early; and he is this moment found guilty upon the firſt indictment for forgery, and will certainly be hanged. He interrogated and croſs-examined the witneſſes himſelf with great acuteneſs, and through the whole trial betrayed a moſt daring reſolute diſpoſition.*"

Another letter from Briſtol mentions, that Britain has received ſentence of death; that Mr. Dunning, the Recorder, left him for execution, and on Monday returned to town.

Yeſterday the bill for the farther relief of Proteſtant Diſſenters came on. Sir Harry Houghton moved, that the ſpeaker ſhould quit the chair. Sir Willian Dolbin oppoſed this motion, ſaying, that though he had the higheſt reſpect, as he ought, and as they deſerved, for the gentlemen who originally moved and ſeconded this affair, yet he could but give it all the oppoſition in his power, as he thought the contents of the bill did not anſwer its title; that the bill profeſſed to give relief to ſuch as diſſented from the Church of England, according to the original meaning of theſe words, when the 39 articles were framed, that is, to ſuch as differed from it in opinion of ceremonies and forms, but agreed with it in the grand articles of religion; that the firſt Diſſenters admitted the Divinity of Chriſt; that he apprehended many of the preſent Diſſenters denied it, that therefore they were now going to relieve, not the Diſſenters, againſt whom the penal laws ſo much complained of were framed, but a new body of men whom they, or at leaſt the law, knew not of; that ſuch an unlimited toleration, as was now contended for, would introduce confuſion and diſtraction into the ſtate; that he was as ſtrongly as any man for a reaſonable toleration, but that this was extravagant; that like St. John, who left it as a precept, "little children love one another," he approved of charity; but that, like the ſame Apoſtle, who, coming to bathe himſelf, and finding there a heretick, who denied the Divinity of Chriſt, returned upon his ſteps, he would have no communication with ſuch a heretick; that the Diſſenters had complained of no grievance, or brought no petition; that they were going to redreſs grievances, of whoſe exiſtence they had no proof; that they had not, as they ought, excepted againſt any particular articles; that the undefined and unlimited toleration, now propoſed, would not exclude from among the Diſſenters ſuch hereticks as he had mentioned; that he acknowledged the Bible as the rule of his faith, and yet denied the Divinity of Chriſt.

Sir Roger Newdigate ſeconded this motion, but did not enter into the merits of the cauſe; at leaſt, what he ſaid did not differ from his ſpeech already publiſhed. Mr. Montague ſaid, that as the Diſſenters did not deſire any of the emoluments of the Church, it was not reaſonable to bind them by the ſame laws; that he imagined that the ſtory of St. John's flying with ſuch precipitation from the heretick alluded to, was rather apocryphal; that Locke's doctrine of toleration, mentioned by Sir Roger Newdigate, as that of a ſpeculative man, who knew little of the world, was ſuch as he would much more readily ſubſcribe, than any ſett of articles that he had ever read; that he was glad the Diſſenters did not except againſt any doctrine, but proceeded upon the large and comprehenſive plan of Mr. Locke, of being exempted from acknowledging any other rule of faith but the Scriptures. Sir Roger Newdigate replied; that he entirely approved of Mr. Locke's letter on toleration, which he thought the moſt excellent piece of reaſoning he had ever read; but that he thought it too pure a ſyſtem to ſuit the depravity of man; that the religion of every country bore the colour and complexion of its civil government; that in a monarchy it was monarchical, and in a republic a republican, and that he was for preſerving our preſent eſtabliſhment, and for preventing the Diſſenters from giving it any ſhock, by being indulged with privileges ſuperior to thoſe of the Church, eſpecially as they were already on a much better footing in ſeveral reſpects, particularly in being empowered to elect their own Miniſters. Sir Harry Houghton ſaid, in anſwer to Sir W. Dolbin, that the preſent bill ſtudiouſly avoided the mention of any doctrine, for fear of giving any offence, or occaſioning diſputes. Sir W. Meredith made ſeveral obſervations on what fell from Sir R. Newdigate, and ſaid, that the cruelty and inefficacy of the penal laws were alone a ſufficient argument for paſſing the bill; that they had on their table the caſe of Mrs. Fenning, who, in purſuance of theſe laws, was in danger of loſing all her property; that this ſingle caſe was a ſufficient confutation of the aſſertion, that it was not in the heart of man to put theſe penal laws in execution: That he would never ceaſe till he procured the ſame liberty of conſcience to the Church as was now to be granted to the Diſſenters; that it was ſaid it was not juſt to impoſe the ſame reſtrictions on the Diſſenters as on the Churchmen, becauſe the former did not enjoy, nor mean to enjoy, the emoluments of the Church; that thus they thought themſelves juſtified in ſettering the conſciences of men, becauſe they allowed them emoluments; that ſuch men, as they thus invited into the Church, were the very thieves and robbers that were driven out of the temple; that he hoped the ſame liberal ſpirit, which now influenced the Houſe, would operate, in another ſeſſion, to the advantage of the Church.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the malevolence of a corps, in proſecuting their old worn out commanding officer with court martials, gives great diſguſt.

General Strode's gallant conduct at Carrickfergus againſt Thurot, will ſtand him in good ſtead, at the preſent criſis of his affairs.

The friends of a noble Nabob give out, that a certain Governor's mouth is now ſhut; and that we ſhall hear no more of his accuſations.

Should the French King die of his preſent illneſs, it is apprehended that Lord North's prophecy of ten years peace will be fulfilled, in leſs than the ſpace of one: Lewis would carry with him all pacific meaſures to his grave. Nothing but a war can relieve France from her preſent wretched condition.

Many of Sir George Saville's admirers, are ſurpriſed that he has declined ſitting to enquire into the oppreſſions of Bengal. His natural love of liberty and juſtice, entitle mankind to expect from him an exertion againſt tyranny, wherever it is found.

Colonel Barre ſeems more cool in the enquiry, than at the beginning; and Sir William Meredith complains much of the preſent eaſterly winds.

Some needy members, who paid for their ſeats, regret that they are not of the preſent Committee; eſpecially Mr. Stephen Fox, who has been awakened into a ſenſe of his duty to his country.

We hear that, after the preſent enquiry is over, a motion will be made to enquire into the conduct of the German contractors, paymaſters, and agents, both at home and abroad.

We are aſſured that ſeveral ſocieties and clubs of gentlemen have come to a reſolution to admit no Nabobs into their company; ſtruck with the dirty tranſactions that daily come to light before the Committee.

The public expect great entertainment from Mr. Foote's new comedy, called the Nabob; ſuch is the preſent abhorrence of Eaſtern Adventurers.

It is aſſerted with confidence, that the firſt puniſhment to be inflicted on ſuch Aſiatic delinquents as are in the Houſe, is expulſion.---Some have even added the pillory to this animadverſion on their crimes.

The deteſtation ſhewn by all ranks of people againſt the cruel plunderers of the Eaſt, does great honour to the humanity of the nation.----We hear that the ladies have ſo far taken up the part of oppreſſed human nature, that they are reſolved not to dance at any public place with the Nabobs. It is thought that the delinquents will have the prudence to keep away from public entertainments till the preſent ſtorm is over.

The preſent luxury of the times may be eaſily eſtimated from the maſquerade of laſt Thurſday evening. Two thouſand perſons, at two guineas each, make four thouſand guineas; and if we rate the price of all the various dreſſes at three guineas each (the money demanded at Tavi-ſtock-ſtreet for the uſe only of a domino) we ſhall immediately ſee that 10,000 guineas, beſides the expence of chair and coach hire, were laviſhed on the entertainment of a ſingle night, while our poor are abſolutely periſhing for bread in various parts of the kingdom.

May 7. *This morning at the court martial, held at the horſe guards, Lieutenant General Strode began his defence; he pleaded a total want of knowledge, with reſpect to the orders for cloathing; but it is thought he will be obliged to pay the men the amount of their ſeveral ſhares in money.*

They adviſe from Liſbon, that 40 Jeſuits, ſaid to be concerned in the attempt on his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's life, were executed there on the 23d of March laſt.

Lord North declares, that as his ſcheme for reducing the national debt has met with ſo much approbation from the Parliament, as to be adopted without any oppoſition, he will have ſome ſchemes ready for conſideration againſt the next ſeſſion, which, now that national unanimity is happily reſtored, muſt be highly ſerviceable to the kingdom.

DUBLIN, May 11.

The following extract is taken from the proceedings of a moſt reſpectable Aſſembly, May 8.

Lord Kildare preſented to the Houſe a petition of ſundry merchants, importers of flaxſeed, ſetting forth the hardſhips they labour under from being obliged to anſwer for the growth of ſuch ſeed, ſince they cannot poſſibly do more than purchaſe the beſt they can get, and cannot inſure the changes of weather, difference of ſoil and culture, and the honeſty and fidelity of thoſe common people through whoſe hands it may paſs, between the importer and ſower. It concluded with praying ſuch relief as the Houſe in its wiſdom ſhould think meet; and then was ordered to lie on the table, for the peruſal of the members.

BELFAST.

April 24, 1772. *Spoke (by the ſnow Betty Greg, of Belfaſt, William Scott, Maſter, from Antigua) the Brig Suſannah, John Lloyd, Maſter, from Maryland, bound to Dublin, all well; in latitude 46 : 23 north, longitude 32 : 40 weſt from London.*

On Sunday, 3d of May, ſaid ſnow Betty Greg, of Belfaſt, came through a fleet of 27 ſail of French veſſels, from 40 to 60 tons burthen, or upwards, about 4 leagues weſtward of Cape Clear, ſtanding in for the coaſt of Ireland; they appeared as if loaded when going into the bays, but when coming out light; he attempted to ſpeak two of them, but when they obſerved that, they ſtood to the weſtward, and then to the Southward, in order to avoid coming near him. There were none but light winds, which cauſed him to ſee them ſo long in ſight, going in and out from the land.

By Capt. CUMMINGS, *arrived at* New-York *from* Liverpool, *we have the following further Advices.*

LISBON, April 7.

ON the 5th inſtant, ſoon after midnight, an earthquake happened here, which continued for two minutes. The weather was ſerene, the ſky ſtar light, and the air perfectly calm. The direction of the ſhock was from ſouth to north, with equal vibrations, which were ſtrong and laſting. A ſubterranean noiſe was heard at the ſame time, which continued as long as the ſhocks.

From the Frontiers of Turkey, April 1. Marſhal Romanzow, after receiving inſtructions from his Court, relative to the manner in which he was to conclude the preliminaries of peace, ſent a perſon of conſequence to the Ottoman camp, accompanied by 40 Lords, and eſcorted by 200 horſe grenadiers. On their way they were met by a numerous body of Janiſſaries, with their muſick, and were ſaluted by the diſcharge of the artillery. The principal Turkiſh Officers came to meet him, and placing the Ruſſian Plenipotentiary between them, they conducted him to the Grand Viſir's tent, who received him with great ceremony and diſtinction, treated him magnificently for three days, according to the Ottoman cuſtom, and made him rich preſents. There was a conference in the night, which laſted a long time. After having executed his commiſſion, this Lord took leave of the Grand Viſir, and returned to Moldavia; but left one of the officers of his ſuit, who was ſent to Conſtantinople the next day with four Turkiſh officers. As ſoon as he arrived he went to the Caimacan, to whom he notified, that he came from the Ottoman camp. He ſtaid three hours in the capital, and was ſent back to the Viſir with other diſpatches; from whence he is to go to Moldavia, to give account of his commiſſion to Count Romanzow. It is not yet known what has paſſed in this negotiation, but it is hoped that we ſhall ſoon be informed of it.

LONDON.

May 7. Lord North had ſome converſation yeſterday with a foreign Miniſter, who aſked him, why he was ſo ſtrongly wedded to an opinion, that the general pacification of Europe would continue ten years? His Lordſhip anſwered, that if the various powers of Europe really knew their own intereſt, there *never* would be another war, but that policy itſelf would become a guarantee to the rights of humanity.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated April 28.

"Saturday laſt, early in the forenoon, the Committee of Inquiry pronounced ſentence againſt John Frederick Struenſee, and Enevold Brandt, which was accordingly preſented to the Privy Council, without his Majeſty's attendance. In the afternoon the Privy Council met again; in the evening, towards ſeven o'clock, the King arrived from Charlottenburgh, and preſided at the Council Board, when, after confirming the ſentence, he went *directly* to the Italian *Opera*.

"Same day, at twelve at noon, both the priſoners were acquainted by their Counſellors with their ſentences. Struenſee received and read it with extraordinary compoſure, which naturally aſtoniſhed all thoſe preſent; to whom he obſerved they ought, as he did, to impute it to his conſtant "apprehenſions, and his long preparations, for his unhappy fate." His uneaſineſs appeared much greater, when he found Brandt's ſentence equal to his own. Brandt alſo ſeemed tolerably reſigned on hearing his ſentence: But the following morning his ſpirits totally ſunk, there being no barber ſent him, as uſual, to be ſhaved. Meſſrs. Munter and Hee have been, ſince Saturday, ſeldom abſent from Struenſee and Brandt. Both priſoners delivered into their Counſellors hands, on their leaving them on Saturday laſt, two letters, one for the King, and one for the Committee of Inquiry. Yeſterday they both took the Holy Sacrament.

"Struenſee's Sentence takes up five full ſheets of paper: Among the charges therein contained againſt him are, his having aſſumed too great a power to himſelf; his injuring the King's treaſure for more than fifteen tons of gold; his forging (or falſifying) a draught; his diſcharging the guards; the ſuſpicious arrangements he had been ordering within the walls of this place, &c.

"Brandt's Sentence expreſly ſays, that on account of his deſigns agitated *immediately* againſt the ſacred perſon of his Majeſty, the exceptions he made could not be admitted, and therefore declared guilty, and condemned; towards the concluſion of their ſentence, is added, in virtue of the Daniſh Law Book, B. VI. Cap. IV. Art. 1. both Count John Frederick Struenſee, and Count Enevold Brandt, having made themſelves guilty, and as an example to others, ſtand juſtly condemned to forfeit their honours, lives, and property; and are entirely degraded from the dignities belonging to their titles of Earls; their Earls Coats of Arms are to be broken by the hands of the common hangman; this being done, their right arms will be cut off, next their heads, then will their bodies be quartered, and laid upon the wheel, and their heads and hands fixed upon iron ſpikes.

"The aforeſaid dead warrants were this morning executed in a field, without the eaſtern gate; a ſcaffold was erected of nine yards in heighth, and eight yards ſquare, whither both the priſoners were carried in hackney coaches; in the firſt went the Attorney General, and ſome attendants; Brandt appeared firſt on the ſcaffold; he had on a gold-laced hat, a green ſuit of cloaths, with gold binding, and boots: He ſpoke for ſome little time to his clergyman Mr. Hee, after which the ſentence was read and executed; his head was ſeveral times expoſed to the view of an immenſe croud of ſpectators; next appeared Struenſee on the ſcaffold, accompanied by Dr. Munter, having his hat in his hand, and dreſſed in a blue ſuperfine ſuit; he ſpoke to Dr. Munter; when done, his ſentence was executed in every ſhape like the foregoing one; their corps were carried to the uſual place of execution to be there expoſed; Struenſee behaved very penitently, but this cannot be ſaid of Brandt, for his whole conduct was remarkably bold; ſeveral files of ſoldiers and ſailors guarded the ſcaffold, and the town guards were alſo reinforced; though immenſe numbers were, for want of room, diſappointed of ſeeing this execution, and all

seeming for a while in a violent ferment, yet the whole went off undisturbed and quietly."

The day after the execution of Struensee and Brandt, the scaffold was taken down by the executioner's valets. Counsellor Struensee is now released from his chains, and none of the other state prisoners have, as yet, been conducted to the citadel. A detachment of dragoons have entered Aalbourg.

Notwithstanding the late *peaceable* protestations of Lord North in an auguft Assembly, the following circumstance, we can assure the public, is a fact, that there are just now ordered from Deal to Sheerness, to be ready for sea at an hour's notice, three 74 gun ships, two bomb ketches, a fireship, and a yacht. Where this fleet is destined is, no doubt, uncertain; still it looks as if matters were not fully accommodated between our Court and Denmark.

May 9. The following gentlemen are talked of for Sheriffs; Mr. Alderman Oliver, in conjunction with Mr. Lewis, a member of the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Alderman Kirkman, it is said, hath declared he will not stand with Mr. Alderman Plumbe.

Messrs. Aldermen Wilkes and Townsend are the two gentlemen resolved upon to be returned for Mayor.

It is said that Zelle will be only a temporary retreat for the Queen of Denmark, as it is resolved that she shall return to England when matters have somewhat subsided.

It was yesterday reported upon Change, that in the new treaty lately negotiated between France, Spain, and the Emperor, were two articles, viz. Putting the Pretender Charles in possession of Corsica, and annexing Gibraltar to the Crown of France.

May 20. Notwithstanding all the preparations at Zelle, for the reception of her Danish Majesty, we have received a letter from Copenhagen, of very good authority, dated the 5th instant, which assures us, that the Queen Matilda is so insurmountable, that she has absolutely and finally declared, she will, upon no consideration whatever, be separated from the King; and that she persists in protesting against the consistorial decree of April the 6th, by which she was sentenced to be divorced from her Royal Consort; she still resolutely insists and persists, that she is either guilty or innocent; if the former, then she demands the same punishment that has been inflicted on Struensee and Brandt; if the latter, then she demands, as a matter of right, an ample restitution of her honour and royal dignity. This resolution has greatly embarrassed the Court of Copenhagen, and the result of it remains as yet a mystery of state.

May 12. Major Rogers, who was so serviceable in the command of a body of Irregulars last war in America, has just obtained a commission from his Majesty, for finding out the North-west passage in that quarter. He is to be allowed 3l. a day for himself, and four shillings each for fifty companions of his own chusing. From the intimate acquaintance this gentleman has with the country, his knowledge of the Indian language; and, above all, having the object much at heart, the scheme seems to presage a very successful issue.

May 16. On Thursday the House of Commons agreed to the following resolution, viz.

That, after the expiration of the present draw-back of the duties of the customs upon tea exported to Ireland and the British plantations, a drawback be allowed of three-fifth parts of the duties of customs, payable upon the importation of such teas, for a limited time.

Letters by yesterday's Holland mail bring the following melancholy account, viz. On Monday evening last, just before the beginning of the Flemish opera at the theatre in Amsterdam, a small rope, belonging to some of the machinery, took fire, owing to a candle having been by accident placed immediately under it, which communicated itself to the boxes with such rapidity, that in a very few minutes the whole house was in flames. The smoke and confusion was so great, that, though many escaped out of the house, a large number, amounting to near 300 persons, we are sorry to inform the public, perished in the flames. Among whom were many of the first families in Holland. Husband and wife, mother and daughter, were burnt together. In short, when the mail came away, so great was the confusion, owing to the above dreadful calamity, that scarce half the business was conducted by the merchants in person. Eight or nine houses were likewise burnt down by said fire.

It is said that the dowry of the Queen of Denmark, which has been demanded by the British Minister, has been peremptorily refused by the Court of Copenhagen; which refusal, it is thought, will produce some very unpleasing circumstances.

It is said that the Right Hon. Col. Barre is going on a secret Embassy to Spain, as soon as the House breaks up.

May 19. Advice is received from Sir Robert Murray Keith, that the Court of Denmark are plotting something more against the Queen, in order to take her off; but that he apprehends, before they proceed any further against her, some other persons, who are well wishers to her, will be cut off; it having been noticed to the public, that there will be more executions in a short time.

Orders are given for a fleet of ships to be ready to sail at a few hours notice, their destination is not known, but it is imagined they are bound up the Baltic.

Letters from the North of Ireland advise, that the insurrections of the populace are intirely quelled, and that many of the insurgents, who were chiefly composed of Farmers and Weavers, are preparing to embark for America.

They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain, at the instance of the British Ambassador, had given orders for all the subjects of Great-Britain in prison, at Cadiz and Carthagena, to be immediately released, and forwarded to their own country.

St. James's, May 18. This afternoon, between three and four o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived from Italy, in perfect health, and immediately waited on their Majesties at Kew.

Bristol, May 16. Yesterday morning the celebrated Jonathan Britain was executed at St. Michael's-hill gallows, in Bristol. He left Newgate between eleven and twelve, and arrived at the fatal tree about one o'clock. He behaved with remarkable decency, penitence and devotion---sung, prayed, and exhorted the people with much fervour and affection; acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and declared his hearty forgiveness of all his prosecutors. The executioner being tedious in the performance of his duty, Britain assisted him: He then delivered to the Turnkey his watch and cravat, kissed him, and launched into eternity with a satisfactory hope of salvation.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 23.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 6, 1772.

"A Bill for free Importation of Wheat and Flour has passed the House of Commons, and been once read in the Lords, which is expected to pass."

Captain George, from Londonderry, on the 4th ult. in Lat. 48:20, Long. 34:14, spoke a Snow from Dominica, for Liverpool: On the 17th, in Lat. 42:47, Long. 53:2, spoke a Sloop from Boston for the Western Islands: On the 26th, in Lat. 40:47, Long. 66:55, spoke a Brig from Virginia for London, out 24 Days; and on the 8th inst. in Lat. 39:37, Long. 69:9, spoke a Ship and a Brig from New-York for Boston, 3 Days out.---Captain George had on board 340 Passengers.

Captain M'Kenzie, arrived at New-Castle from Belfast, on the 18th of June, in Lat. 39, Long. 50, spoke the Snow Venus, Captain Atkinson, from this Port for Lisbon, out 11 Days, all well on board.---He brought with him 350 Passengers.

By Captain Davidson, from Hispaniola, we learn, that Captain All, in a Brig belonging to Rhode-Island, bound to Cape Nichola Mole, was, on the 24th of June, cast away on the Caucusses; the Vessel is entirely lost, but the Captain and Crew were taken up and carried to the Mole, by a Sloop belonging to Providence. We further learn, that Captain Johnston, from Georgia, arrived there, and informed Captain Davidson, that on his Passage he spoke a Brig from Jamaica for London, the Captain of which acquainted him, that he saw a Sloop in the Gulph, mounting several Guns, who fired at and brought to three or four vessels, and boarded them: They attempted to board him, but he fortunately got away through the Darkness of the Night. They appeared to be Pirates, as they hoisted different Colours.

On the 26th of June, the French General arrived at the Mole from Port au Prince, and declared to the English Merchants, and Captains of Vessels, that while they conformed to the Limitations and Restrictions prescribed, the Trade carried on there by them, should meet with his Protection and Encouragement.

By Captain Blewer, from Charlestown, South-Carolina, we are informed, that the Schooner Polly and Fanny, Captain Buck, from this Port, bound to Georgia, is put into that Place by contrary Winds, all well.

Captain Higgs, from Porto Rico, on the 14th inst. in Lat. 37, Long. 73, spoke a Ship, from London for Virginia, but could not learn the Master's Name.

Captain Russel, from Dominica, informs, that Admiral Man was arrived at St. Vincents, with his Squadron, on board of which were Troops, Artillery, &c. designed, it was said, to reduce the Indians to Subjection, who had several Times been very troublesome to the English Inhabitants on that Island.

By Captain Lawrence, from Porto Rico, we learn, that the Spaniards, under various Pretences, had lately seized several English Vessels, the Captains and Crews of which were confined in Prison there, where they suffer very great Hardships; and that one Captain Smith, of Antigua, who formerly sailed out of this Port as Mate, died at that Place last May, by the ill Usage he received.

Captain Candle, from Lisbon, on the 2d Inst. in Lat. 33:43, Long. 62:44, spoke the Brig Elizabeth, Captain Hogg, from Piscataqua for Barbados, out 17 Days; the next Day spoke the Brig Jonathan, Captain Nixon, from St. Christophers for London, out 23 Days; also the Ship Hibernia, Captain Newland, from Waterford for Baltimore, out 45 Days, all well; and on the 16th, in Lat. 37, about 35 Leagues from the Land, he spoke the Brig Fox, Captain Spears, from the Coast of Africa for Virginia, out three Months and a Half.

Captain St. Barbe, from Lisbon, on the 16th Instant, about 15 Leagues to the Eastward of our Capes, spoke the Brig Anna, Captain Carr, from this Port for Dominica, all well.

Captain Ellis, from Providence, on the 13th Instant, on the Edge of Soundings, spoke a Sloop, Captain Martin, from Virginia for Antigua, all well.

Captain Cummings, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, on the 8th Instant, in Lat. 39:40, spoke with Captain Shaw, from Virginia for Glasgow.

Friends HALL and SELLERS,

Please to insert the following in your next, and oblige your constant Reader, A. B.

Extract of a Letter from St. Christophers, June 25, 1772.

"Captain Gilpin, in the Brig Success, sailed from here the 31st of April last, in the Evening, and arrived at Wilmington (as he informed me) the 13th of May; lay in Port until the 23d, sailed for this Port, and arrived the 14th of June, in the Evening, in all 45 Days."

Captain Rollings, in the Schooner Swan, sailed from Wilmington on the 20th of May last, in the Evening, arrived at St. Christophers the 13th of June, sailed the 22d, and arrived at Wilmington the 4th of July, in the Morning, in all 44 Days, and 12 Hours.

†††† The MANAGERS of the CONTRIBUTIONS for promoting the Culture of Silk, having just received from London an Account of the Quality and Sales of last Year's Silk, are now enabled to fix the Premiums to be given for Cocoons raised this Year, a List of which will be published in next Week's Gazette, with Abstracts of further Information which they have received.

Est boni Magistratus Commoda Civium defendere, non divellere, atque omnes Æquitate eadem judicare. TULL.

Friends HALL and SELLERS,

In order to save the Court and the Public from the Trouble of applying to me to serve them in the Capacity of a Constable, please to inform them, that the inserting my Name amongst those of that Order in the last Gazette, was an Error, supposed to arise from an Officer of the Mayor's Court, as I (altho' incapacitated by several Circumstances properly to serve said Office) amongst a Number of other Inhabitants, did pay a Fine, for not accepting the same, and took a Receipt accordingly. ISAAC GRAY.

ARRIVALS.

At Lisbon, Snow Sarah, Captain Jones, from Philadelphia; and Ship Jenny,----from Maryland.

The Ship Charming Molly, Captain Gill, of this Port, is arrived in London from Jamaica.

Deal, April 20. Came down and sailed, The Prince George, Bazeman; Thornton, Hyde; David and Ann, Hewson, for Virginia; and the Betsy, Painter, for Quebec. (*April* 22.) Came down and sailed, the Camden, Richardson, for Maryland. (*April* 26.) Came down, and sailed immediately, the Montague, Pickles, for Carolina.

☞ We have Authority to assure the Public, that the long Room in Vidal's Alley, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, in Second-street, is fitting up in the most elegant Manner (by a Gentleman from London) for the Reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, where he intends to exhibit the celebrated LECTURE on HEADS; which has been exhibited in London one hundred successive Nights, to the most brilliant and crouded Audiences, and met with universal Approbation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Carpenter, S. Williams, from Antigua. Ship Charming Peggy, S. Davidson, Sloop Betsy, S. Williams, and Sloop Royal Windsor, J. Gourly, Hispaniola. Sloop Dove, J. Higgs, and Sloop Success, W. Lawrence, Porto Rico. Brig Dolphin, J. Russell, Dominica. Snow St. Peter, W. St. Barbe, Lisbon. Brig Charles-Town Packet, S. Wright, and Brig Friendship, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Ship Rose, R. George, New-Castle. Sloop Friendship, N. Boust, Virginia. Sloop Two Brothers, C. Ellis, New-Providence.

OUTWARDS. Brig Charles-Town Packet, S. Wright, and Brig Friendship, J. Blewer, to S. Carolina. Brig Hibernia, N. Vallance, Surrinam. Sloop Success, W. Lawrence, Porto Rico. Ship Minerva, T. Tillett, New-York.

CLEARED. Sloop William's Relief, C. Place, for Grenada. Sloop Bentham, B. Woods, Schooner Chance, A. Bunting, Schooner Pennsylvania Packet, J. Dougherty, Sloop Polly, C. Gale, Sloop Betsy, E. Waterous, Schooner N. Carolina Packet, A. Dyar, and Sloop Tryal, J. Sawyer, N. Carolina. Sloop Friendship, F. Chappell, New-Haven. Brig Prince of Wales, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Ship Fame, T. White, St. Croix. Brig Georgia Packet, J. Souder, Georgia. Sloop Mary Ann, C. Gilbert, Virgin Islands. Brig Hanover Packet, W. M'Culloch, and Brig Nancy, J. Hanse, Jamaica. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguson, New-York.

City of Philadelphia, July 21, 1772.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-four Shillings* per C.

MIDDLINGS, at *Twenty-one Shillings* and *Six pence* per C.

RYE, at *Nineteen Shillings* and *Three-pence* per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	6½.	1d. loaf, is	0	0.	1d. loaf, is	0	0.
2d. ditto,	0	12½.	2d. ditto,	0	0.	2d. ditto,	0	0.
4d. ditto,	1	8½.	4d. ditto,	1	10½.	4d. ditto,	1	13.
8d. ditto,	3	1.	8d. ditto,	3	5.	8d. ditto,	3	10.
12d. ditto,	4	9½.	12d. ditto,	4	15½.	12d. ditto,	5	7.

JOHN GIBSON, *Mayor.* SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 18 ACRES of LAND, near the Falls of Schuylkill, between the country seats of John Lawrence, Esq; and Mr. Henry Keppele, junior; it is a very high situation, and commands an extensive view of the river Schuylkill, and adjacent lands, both on the back and in front. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living with Andrew Doz, at Peel-hall.

CHRISTIANA JUSTICE.

A SOBER INDUSTRIOUS LAD, about 15 or 16 Years of Age, is wanted as an Apprentice to a DRY GOODS STORE, in this City; the Owner of which has been a considerable Time in Trade. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1772.

WANTED,

A SOBER, middle-aged WOMAN, to take Care of a small Family in the Country. If she be One of the People called QUAKERS, she will be liked the better. Enquire of WILLIAM IBISON, Broker, in Front-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets. ¶

Chester, ss. *July* 20, 1772.

ALL Persons that are indebted for Excise, are desired to pay their respective Accounts in Pennsylvania Money, and make their Entries on Qualification, according to Law, between this Date and next Court, at Chester, where I shall attend, at the House of WILLIAM KERLIN. Those that cannot attend, may make their Entries before some Justice of the Peace.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, Collector.

Philadelphia, July 22. 1772.

To be SOLD, at the London Coffee-House, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 8th of August next, at 12 o'Clock,

A NEW SCHOONER, double decked, about 80 Tons, with her Masts and Bowsprit, as she now lies at Island-Beach, near Barnegat, or Burning-hole, where she was stranded last Saturday, in a Gale of Wind. *

JOSEPH HILLBORN,

HATH removed his Store to the house where Benjamin Kendall lately dwelt, in Chestnut-street, near Third-street, next door to the Cross-Keys Tavern; where he has for sale, a variety of European and India GOODS, suitable for the season. Also a few crates of Earthen-ware, well assorted. ¶

JONES AND BACKHOUSE,

At their STORE, in FOURTH-STREET, the first house above MARKET-STREET, have for SALE,

A Large quantity of BEAVER and RACCOON FURRS, Indian dressed DEER-SKINS; likewise Madeira, Lisbon, Fyall, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES, by the pipe and quarter cask, West-India and Philadelphia RUM. ‡

A few Barrels of CHOICE SHADD,

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM MILNOR,

Two Doors above the OLD FERRY-HOUSE, in Water-street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of Ann Yarnall, of Springfield, Chester county, on the 12th of July inst. a black round bodied HORSE, with a small switch tail, between six and seven years old, 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots and hand-gallops well, hath a small star in his forehead, and some saddle marks, shod all round, and the hind shoes new. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so that the owner may get him again, if stolen, shall receive *Three Pounds* reward, and *Forty Shillings* for apprehending the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, but if strayed, *Thirty Shillings*, and reasonable charges, paid by JESSE MARIS. †

Chester, July 20, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 3d day of August next, will be exposed to public sale, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Joseph Lacey, in West Nottingham township, Chester county, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, thereunto belonging, containing 40 acres, be the same more or less, situate in West Nottingham aforesaid; bounded by lands of James Evans, Samuel Ewing, William Rowland, and others; late the property of Martha M'Kee; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, on the 4th day of August next, will be exposed to public sale, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a messuage and several tracts, pieces or parcels of land, thereunto belonging, lying adjacent and contiguous to each other, containing in the whole 87 acres, be the same more or less, situate in West Nottingham township, Chester county, having a water corn grist and merchant mill thereon erected; late the estate of Andrew M'Dowell; seized and taken in execution, by JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN, between the 10th and 15th of July inst. from Greenwich, four miles from Philadelphia, a likely brown horse COLT, three years old, about 14½ hands high, with a lump on the near gambrel joint, paces and trots, has a switch tail, without shoes. Whoever takes up the said colt, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive *Twenty Shillings* reward, if strayed, and *Forty Shillings*, if stolen, with *Forty* more for the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶

July 20, 1772. ABRAHAM KINTZING.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED away from the subscriber, living on Joseph Turner Esquire's plantation, in Passyunk township, on or before the 13th instant, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands 3 inches high, 3 years old, with a slip in his forehead, his two hind legs white, switch tail, natural trotter, of the English breed. Whoever secures the said horse, so that the owner may have him again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by me ‡

JOHN WRIGHT.

RUN away, the 13th of this instant July, from the subscriber, near Newtown, Bucks county, an Irish servant girl, named JUDY FAGEN, between 15 and 16 years old, of a dark complexion, has black hair, and grey eyes: Had on, when she went away, a long old green worsted gown, brown skirt, and black bonnet, with a small pasteboard, and large crown, no shoes nor stockings. Whoever takes up and secures said GIRL, so that her master may have her again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ‡ THOMAS MORGAN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in New-Castle County, Pencader Hundred, on Friday, the 10th of July inst. an Irish servant lad, named *Thomas Gore*, between 16 and 17 years of age; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a half-worn flax shirt, tow trowsers, a pair of shoes, with leather strings; is of a sandy complexion, wears his own curled hair, and when he laughs shews his eye teeth, as they stick pretty much out; took a fickle with him; loves liquor, and has a down look. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by NATHAN BOLDEN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. ¶

Philadelphia, July 16, 1772.

THE MEMBERS of *The Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen in Distress*, are desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, on Thursday, the 23d Instant, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, at the House of John Lilie.

¶2w. RICHARD PETERS, junior, Secretary.

Nottingham, Chester county, June 11, 1772.

THE *subscriber takes this method to inform the public in general, and his former customers in particular, that he has removed from the Sign of the Boot, in Goshen, to the noted Tavern, in Nottingham, formerly kept by Elisha Hughes, and now known by the Sign of the Cross Keys; and as he has laid in a stock of the best liquors, and has good sheds and stables, and every thing necessary for carrying on the said business, all gentlemen travellers, and others, that please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon good accommodations, and kind usage, from their obliged friend,*

* JOSEPH LACEY.

*** Those GENTLEMEN in the Country, who subscribe with *David Hall* for the MAGAZINES, are requested to send for them; and those indebted, to pay off their Arrearages.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES PEMBERTON, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Executor.

N. B. The remaining ſtock of GOODS, belonging to the eſtate, conſiſting of a large aſſortment of fine and ſuperfine broad cloths and ratinets (of the beſt quality) will be ſold low for caſh, or the uſual credit. 8 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Hundred ACRES of LAND, ſituate in the Pariſh of St. Maries, the North Side of the Iſland of JAMAICA, capable of Improvement. For Terms, enquire of WILLIAM CLIFTON, in Third-ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras-ſtreets, Philadelphia. †

WANTED directly after Harveſt,

A NUMBER of good DITCHERS. Apply to SAMUEL REYNOLDS, and BENJAMIN WILSON, at Wilmington. §5s.tbc8w.

Mount-holly, July 12, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Northampton, and county of Burlington, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and three from the town of Mount-holly, lying in the Forks of Rancocus-creek, adjoining both branches, and near the great road between Philadelphia and Mount-holly aforeſaid, containing about 500 acres of land, 80 whereof improved good meadow, under good bank, and about 20 acres more may be made, 150 acres of upland cleared, and in fence, a good large dwelling-houſe, neatly finiſhed off, with two large kitchens, out-houſes, milk-houſe, cheeſe-houſe, and every conveniency ſuitable for a dairy, a pump of excellent good water at the door, with a large new barn, granary, ſtables, cow-houſe and waggon-houſe, two bearing orchards, of good fruit, and a large garden, paled in. The ſaid plantation will be ſold together, or in two or three parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to *Sarah Biſpham*, of the town of *Haddonfield*; *John Hinchman*, Eſq; of the county of *Glouceſter*; or *John Biſpham*, of the town of *Mount-holly*, near the premiſes aforeſaid, for further particulars, and conditions of ſale; it being part of the real eſtate of *Thomas Biſpham*, late deceaſed, and to be ſold by SARAH BISPHAM, Executrix, JOHN HINCHMAN, and JOHN BISPHAM, Executors. §6W.

THE ſubſcriber wants about 30 or 40 Negroes, from the age of 10 to 45; field Negroes, men or women; houſe Negroes, men or women; ſhip-carpenters, or ſail-makers; cooks, and coach-men; young fellows that can ſhave and dreſs gentlemen; ſix watermen, that have been uſed to go in ſmall veſſels; a young Dutch lad that can write, and is capable of attending at a bar in a public-houſe; a Dutch woman that can cook well, &c. &c. Any perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, pleaſe to apply to me, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Market-ſtreet and Fourth-ſtreet, or at the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, from eleven to one o'clock.

¶ BENJAMIN BANNERMAN.

WHEREAS *JAMES BROWN* came into this country about the beginning of winter laſt, landed in York, came from thence to this city, lodged with one Mary Ervin, in Pewter-platter-alley, came acquainted when there with *MICHAEL DORSEY*, Shoemaker, otherwiſe Cordwainer, followed for a time the vendues; about the 24th of April laſt, encouraged the ſaid *Dorſey* to go in company with him to Charleſtown, South-Carolina, with goods, which the ſaid *Dorſey* agreed to; landing there, ſold off the goods to advantage, ſome in Charleſtown, the remainder in the country, about 80 miles from Charleſtown; getting an opportunity of ſaid *Dorſey*'s cheſt, wherein lay the money, to the amount of Eighty Pounds ſterling, took it, and went off, which, the whole of the ſum, belonged all but a trifle to the ſaid *Dorſey*. And whereas the ſaid *Michael Dorſey* advertiſed him, the ſaid *James Brown*, in Charleſtown, South-Carolina, and offered a reward of 100*l.* that currency, to any who ſhould apprehend and take ſaid *James Brown*; for further intelligence, he, the ſaid *Michael Dorſey*, adverti[ſ]es him in this paper, as he intends in all other places on the Continent, and offers now a reward of TEN POUNDS, Pennſylvania currency, to any perſon who will apprehend and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's jails, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice. Given under my hand, this 17th day of July, 1772. MICHAEL DORSEY.

N. B. Said *James Brown* is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark hair, round viſage, dark complexion, a little freſh in the face, very much given to antick mirth, knock kneed; wore white clothes, a ſmall hat, his hair tied; he is ſomewhat proud; and is an Iriſh rogue. †

WHEREAS *CATHERINE*, the wife of *DUNCANUS M'INTIRE*, of Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, hath eloped from her ſaid huſband, with a certain James Ledley, late from Ireland, and have ſince paſſed for man and wife, on the Horſe-ſhoe road; theſe are to forewarn all perſons not to harbour ſaid Catherine, or truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. DUNCANUS M'INTIRE. July 10, 1772. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 5th day of this inſtant July, a ſervant man, named FRANCIS SULLIVAN, a Weaver by trade, but may very probably change his name; he is a ſlim fellow, about 20 years of age, thin viſage, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, eſpecially about the noſe, wears his own black hair, ſcalped before, and is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; had on, when he went away, a good home made brown jacket, without ſleeves, ſome part of it lined with his own Iriſh grey one, took two half-worn ſhirts, an old hat, and two pair of trowſers. It is thought he will paſs himſelf for a freeman, as he is a good Weaver, and has been two years in the country; ſo that I deſire the favour of all Weavers, and others, to take care of him, and bring him to juſtice, as he will ſhortly be offering himſelf to ſome maſter Weaver; and in ſo doing I will give a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges. ALEXANDER WILSON. ‡8*W.*

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named THOMAS WILLIAMS; he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, has a good countenance, ſmooth face, is very baſhful, has ſmall legs, with little calf, wears his own hair; had on, when he went away, a very dark brown coloured broadcloth coat, newly turned, lined with ſtriped worſted ſtuff, with hair buttons, an old cotton lappelled jacket, ſtriped with red ſilk (the ſilk almoſt worn out) a white linen ſhirt, check trowſers, good ſhoes, without ſtockings, a felt hat, little worn; he was bred on the borders of Wales, and has ſomething of the Welſh accent in ſpeaking; he has been in Ireland, from which place he ſailed for America; has been a year and 8 months in the country. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, if taken in the county, if out of the county Forty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 14, 1772. ‡ WILLIAM FULLERTON.

To be SOLD. or exchanged, for an intereſt in the city of Philadelphia,

A WELL-FINISHED, convenient, two ſtory brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituated on the Delaware, at Greenbank, in Burlington, with a good yard, and two large gardens, abounding with excellent fruit; on the lot are a milk-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, and a ſtable for 4 horſes, with ſundry adjoining buildings for carriages, cattle and grain. The purchaſer (if he inclines to follow buſineſs) may be ſupplied with an oil-mill and ſnuff-mill; alſo an orchard, paſture, meadow, and about 16 acres of woodland. For terms, apply to

8 *W.* RICHARD WELLS, on the premiſes.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, in the Borough of Briſtol, in the county of Bucks, containing 68 feet front on Mill-ſtreet, and extending through to Market-ſtreet 239 feet; or thereabouts, then 68 feet front, on Market-ſtreet, with a two ſtory dwelling-houſe, and kitchen, a large brick wheelwright's ſhop, fronting Mill-ſtreet, with a well of water in the yard, and a ſtable on the back end of the lot; its front on Mill-ſtreet is the moſt public in the ſaid Borough, and adjoining the well known tavern kept by John Prieſtly. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, at the corner of Front and Vine-ſtreets, or to Jacob Lancaſter, in the Borough of Briſtol.

Likewiſe, a pair of 4 feet French burr mill-ſtones, Scotch handkerchiefs, India calicoes, ſilk mitts, womens white cotton hoſe, ſilver watches, ſome China ware, and cordage; Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum; loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugar; melaſſes, Bohea and green tea, chocolate, cocoa, gammons, pepper, ſhot, Madeira wine, Liſbon and Liverpool ſalt, and a quantity of red cedar. BALDWIN and GILBERT. §

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Frederick county, about 20 miles from George-Town, near Mr. James Brooks's mill, on the 4th of April laſt, a convict ſervant man, named WILLIAM WARD, *about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, ſwarthy complexion, round viſage, ſhort brown hair, tied behind; had on, and took with him, a blue drugget or German ſerge coat, trimmed with yellow metal buttons, a light coloured duroy waiſtcoat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, almoſt new, 1 pair of thread, and 2 pair of dark yarn ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes, 1 of them patched on the ſide, odd buckles, one braſs, and the other ſteel, a pair of oxenbrigs trowſers, a white ſhirt, 2 handkerchiefs, one linen, the other black ſilk, a new coarſe felt hat, and an Eight Dollar Bill; alſo a large ſorrel* HORSE, *about 14 hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder* P. D. *paces, trots and gallops, with good ſpirit, his hind legs white about half way, has a large blaze in his face. Whoever delivers ſaid ſervant and horſe to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures them, ſo as he may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or* TWENTY POUNDS *for the ſervant only, and* FIVE POUNDS *for the horſe, paid by* SAMUEL RIGGS. ‖6w.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 27th of July inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 5) at the houſe of Jacob Neff, lately kept by Henry Younken, in Springfield townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and 3 contiguous tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip; one of them containing 52 acres, or thereabouts, bounded by Springfield line, and by lands late of Edward Farmer, and others; one other of them containing 24 acres and a half, bounded by the next deſcribed piece, and by land late of William Barge, and others; and the other of them containing 35 acres and 70 perches, bounded by lands late of William Dewees, and others; late the eſtate of David Stripe, ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 28th of July inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Carter's-alley, and on the weſt ſide of a certain 10 feet alley, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Carter's-alley aforeſaid, 18 feet, and in length or depth, along the 10 feet alley aforeſaid, 42 feet; bounded by ſaid Allies, and by ground of Darby Savadge, Ebenezer Call, and others; late the eſtate of William Mitchell, ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Cheſter, June 29, 1772.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 25th day of July next, will be expoſed to public ſale, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and valuable tract of land thereunto belonging, containing 252 acres, and one fifth of an acre, be the ſame more or leſs, with a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſeveral good out-houſes, built with ſtone, a barn and ſtables, a large orchard, good meadow, &c. ſituate in Weſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county. Likewiſe at the ſame time and place will be ſold horſes, cows, houſhold furniture, implements of huſbandry, &c. late the eſtate of John Hunt, ſeized and taken in execution by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

N. B. The above deſcribed land is capable of great improvement, and I think may juſtly be ſaid to be a valuable plantation.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, on the 27th day of July next, will be expoſed to public ſale, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a meſſuage or tenement, brick malt-houſe, and piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Lower Chicheſter townſhip, Cheſter county, containing one acre, be the ſame more or leſs, with the appurtenances; at the ſame time and place will be ſold houſhold furniture, late the eſtate of John Reynolds; ſeized and taken in execution by

JESSE MARIS, Sheriff.

JUST arrived in the Snow Charlotte, Capt. Curtis, from Waterford, a Parcel of healthy Men and Women, Boys and Girls, SERVANTS; amongſt which are ſundry Coopers, Weavers, Taylors, Shoemakers and Hatters; and ſeveral who have been brought up to Farming; whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of by JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS, or the Captain on board the ſaid Snow, lying off the Drawbridge.

A Genteel HOUSE and STORE,
TO BE LETT,
In a good Situation for Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

July 13. 1772.

FOUR POUNDS, Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk Townſhip, yeſterday morning, an apprentice lad, by trade a weaver, named JACOB HUNTER, *between 18 and 19 years of age, as will appear by his indenture, which he has taken with him; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a ſlender make, thin viſage, wears his own light-brown ſtraight hair, has a down look, and takes particular long ſtrides in walking. Had on when he went away, an half-worn felt hat, with a red ſpot on the out-ſide of the crown, a white linen ſhirt, a brown homeſpun cloth coat, with yellow metal buttons, faded blue thickſet waiſtcoat and breeches, blue and white mixt yarn ſtockings, pretty much worn ſhoes, with Pinchbeck buckles. He took with him ſome other cloaths, and may perhaps change his dreſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice-lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward of* FOUR POUNDS, *and reaſonable charges, paid by me* ‡ JOHN MESSMER.

N. B. For the reward apply to HENRY FUNK, *at the Black Bear, in Market-ſtreet; or to* HENRY REINHARD, *at the Green Tree, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. He talks good Dutch and Engliſh.*

He is ſuppoſed to be in Town yet. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the Subſcribers, Executors of Captain John Meaſe, late of this city, deceaſed, the following lot of ground and plantation, being the remainder of ſaid Meaſe's real eſtate, which the Executors are now determined peremptorily to ſell, in order to ſettle the eſtate.

A LOT of GROUND, on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, 44 feet front, and 50 feet deep, together with a commodious two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, and a large convenient three-ſtory brick bake-houſe, with two large ovens, now in tenure of Matthias Cline, ſubject to a groundrent of 5l. 10s. currency, per annum, and will be ſold, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday, the 23d inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening; 12 months credit will be given (if required) for 300l. of the purchaſe-money, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt, for the ſame.

An extraordinary good plantation, in Thornbury townſhip, Cheſter county, now in tenure of William Read, containing 300 acres or upwards, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow and woodland, capable of great improvements, as the ſoil is remarkably kindly for either grain or graſs, with dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, orchard, &c. lies in a good neighbourhood, about 10 miles from Cheſter, and 22 from Philadelphia. The ſale to be on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 30th inſtant, and will be ſtruck off preciſely at 4 o'clock in afternoon of that day.

N. B. The late John Meaſe, in April, 1767, agreed with the above named William Read, to leaſe him the aforeſaid plantation for 21 years, at 50l. per annum, and the ſaid Read was to have the privilege of purchaſing it in ten years for 1200l. of which agreement there was a memorandum made, and the leaſe to have been perfected in a month (which, however, by ſaid Read's neglect in not attending, during the life-time of ſaid Meaſe) was not done. The plantation will now be ſold, ſubject to the incumbrance of ſaid memorandum, which will be produced on the day of ſale, and fully explained by the Executors. Credit will be given for 5 or 600l. of the purchaſe-money, on giving good ſecurity for the ſame, and paying the intereſt regularly. WILLIAM ALLISON, WILLIAM MILLER, JAMES MEASE, JOHN MEASE. 4 *W.*

To be SOLD, by Public or Private SALE, by the SUBSCRIBER, the following LOTS;

A Certain lot or piece of GROUND, ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, on the north ſide of Plumb-ſtreet, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 23 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet, with a large three ſtory brick tenement thereon, 23 feet front, and 30 feet deep, having two rooms on a floor, and the kitchen in the cellar. One other large frame tenement, three ſtories high, 20 feet long, and 12 feet wide, with a large oven, having a three feet alley, which ſerves both buildings; the ground is bounded ſouthward by the ſaid Plumb-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of Alexander Allair, northward by ground of John Jekyl, and weſtward by a houſe and 15 feet of ground, by 90 feet in depth; the above clear of groundrent, and the brick houſe inſured from fire; the buildings would be very ſuitable for a baker.

One other certain piece of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 16 feet ſix inches, and in length 200 feet; bounded on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet continued, on the ſouth by ground of Alexander Huſton, on the weſt by ground now or late of Samuel Griſcom, and on the north by ground late of Benjamin Dawſon, deceaſed; ſubject to a yearly rent of £2 1 3 Pennſylvania currency; having a two ſtory brick kitchen thereon, and a cellar underneath, with room for the manſion-houſe, and a piazza in the front of the lot.

The whole to be ſold, by public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, between the hours of Twelve and One. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above deſcribed lots, before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. John Inglis's. ¶7/6.

July 2. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

IN purſuance of an order of Orphan's Court, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 24th day of July inſtant, at the houſe of JAMES ALEXANDER, in Third-ſtreet, a certain double wooden meſſuage, or tenement, ſtable, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from Delaware, containing in breadth, on Spruce-ſtreet, 32 feet and a half, and in length or depth 49 feet and a half, ſubject to a groundrent of £4:17:6 currency; late the real eſtate of Jacob Horner, deceaſed. The ſaid houſe is inſured in the ſum of £60, for two years to come. The ſale to begin at 6 o'clock in the evening. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

¶ JACOB VANREAD, Adminiſtrator.

To the PUBLIC.

IGNACE LABAT has removed from the houſe where he formerly lived, to the ſign of the CROWN, in GAY-STREET, BALTIMORE-TOWN, lately kept by Mr. Melchior Keener, where he has opened TAVERN; and as he intends to keep good victuals, and the beſt and greateſt variety of wines and liquors, thoſe Gentlemen, who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being genteelly entertained, and meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant,

¶ IGNACE LABAT.

N. B. There is a LIVERY STABLE kept at ſaid Labat's, where there will be always plenty of good hay and oats;-----alſo horſes and chaiſes to hire.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ABRAHAM BICKLEY, STEPHEN SHEWELL, *and* JOHN JERMAN, *for themſelves, and others, heirs of* Abraham Bickley, *deceaſed, have cautioned the public againſt purchaſing a tract of land, advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette for ſale, by the ſubſcriber.*

And whereas the invalidity of the claim of the perſon, under whom, as I am informed, they ſet up their pretenſions, was made manifeſt, upon a ſuit brought by her in Kent county, in the year 1696, as appears upon record-----And no perſons, under whom they claim, ever had poſſeſſion, nor ever thought it worth their while to revive their pretenſions, from that time till now, it is ſurprizing, theſe Gentlemen ſhould be at the coſt of an advertiſement.

As appeals to the public will not determine the point, the ſubſcriber will not only ſatisfy the purchaſer of the indiſputableneſs of his title, but alſo warrant and defend the land, againſt the heirs of Abraham Bickley, *and all perſons claiming by, from or under him.* ‖ HUGH NEILL.

Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, June 24, 1772.

THESE are to give notice, to all whom it may concern, that a number of the owners and poſſeſſors of the Marſhes and Meadows, adjoining Repapau Creek, in ſaid townſhip, intend to petition the General Aſſembly, at their ſitting in Auguſt next, for a law to ſtop ſaid creek, and bank out the tide from overflowing ſaid marſhes. ‖6*W.*

By Virtue of an ORDER of the ORPHAN'S COURT, made the 28th Day of May laſt, will be expoſed to SALE, by Way of Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, the Firſt Day of SEPTEMBER next, for the Payment of Debts,

A Tract or Parcel of very good LAND and PLANTATION, containing 500 Acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in Little Creek Neck, in Kent County, on Delaware; the Property of ROBERT HALL, late of ſaid County, deceaſed. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place aforeſaid, by JERUSHA HALL, the Executrix. ¶8W.

July 25, 1772. CÆSAR RODNEY, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*